

WEATHER
FAIR AND WARMER TO-DAY. FAIR
TO-MORROW. GENTLE SHIFTING
WINDS, BECOMING SOUTHWEST.
Full Report on Page 10.



Vol. LXXVI No. 25,533.

[Copyright 1916—
The Tribune Ass'n.]

Allies Seize Greek Fleet and Two Ports

GIRL KILLED, MANY SHOT; OL ROTERS SET FIRES

First Bayonne Strike Fatality Caused by Police Bullet.

MOB WOULD BURN FREIGHT STATION

Engine on Way to Battle Blaze Bombarded by Crowd with Rifles.

The first fatality of the Standard Oil strike was recorded last night, when Sophie Torack, twenty years old, of 100 East Twenty-second Street, Bayonne, was shot while standing at a window of her home watching the progress of a fire started by strikers. The bullet entered her heart, and she died an hour later in the Bayonne City Hospital.

At the height of the blaze, started with the intention of burning the railroad station on East Twenty-second Street, the strikers engaged in a rifle and revolver duel with the police. In this two persons are known to have been seriously wounded, while several strikers are believed to have been carried away by their comrades with injuries.

Three Taken to Hospital.

In the City Hospital in a critical condition from bullet wounds received in this riot are Edward Flagg, of 21 East Twenty-seventh Street, and August Strobovski, of 24 East Twenty-second Street. Earlier in the evening Frank Jedziszski, a striker, was taken to the hospital seriously wounded by a bullet. Patrolman John Gordon received medical attention after being cut on the head by a striker's fist in a hand-to-hand fight.

Sophie Torack, the first person to whom the strike brought death, was to have been married within a week. Her home, in the heart of the strike war zone, overlooks the scene of last night's fire. The bullet that killed her was a stray shot believed to have been fired by the police.

Samuel Greenberg, a saloonkeeper at 21 Avenue E, his wife and three children fled to the roof of their home and hid there for five hours last night while crowds of strikers, hurling stones and firing revolvers, surged about the building. Shortly after midnight the strikers charged the saloon, battered in the doors and wrecked the place. All of the beer and whiskey they could not drink or carry away was dumped into the gutters.

Every window in the house was smashed and the walls, mirrors and pictures were perforated with bullets. Some one turned in a false alarm, but the strikers had fled by the time reserves and firemen reached the scene and rescued the family. One of Greenberg's daughters was badly injured by a flying rock. The family was taken to Police Headquarters to spend the night.

Conference on Militia.

Nelson B. Gaskill, acting adjutant general in charge of the militia, came to Bayonne from Trenton yesterday to confer with Henry Wilson, Commissioner of Public Safety, on the strike situation. At the end of their talk Mr. Wilson said he had assured the Governor's emissary there was no need for the militia as the local authorities had the situation well in hand. Mr. Wilson added that he did not intend to ask any outside help.

While the conference was on, strikers in Constant Hook were bombarding with rifles an automobile fire truck on its way to fight the blaze threatening the railroad station. A bullet disabled the steering gear, and the engine and firemen were compelled to abandon the truck, while strikers cut the hose. Later, riddled with bullets, it was towed back to the engine house.

Bergoff Asks Protection.

P. F. Bergoff, head of a strikebreaking firm in New York, who lives in Bayonne, last night asked the police to protect his home, following the report by telephone of threats on his life.

Learning no police were available, he placed ten private guards about his house. In the local papers he published a full page advertisement declaring he had no connection with the present strike.

The leaders of a mob of 700 gathered into the muzzle of Chief Kelly's revolver as they started a rush up the steps of Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon to rescue three of their imprisoned comrades.

"I'll shoot dead the first man who puts his foot on those steps!" cried the chief as the crowd surged forward.

The leaders he listed. Inside the building, deserted by the police, all on strike duty, Mayor Garvan and Commissioner Wilson were dealing out clubs and revolvers to the handful of city officials and newspaper men.

Court Is Adjourned.

Upheld in the District Court, a bill was in progress before Judge Sullivan. An excited attendant burst in, crying: "The strikers are coming!" Court ceased instantly. Judge, lawyers and witnesses thronged into the corridors and armed themselves. Runners of revolvers, Commissioner Wilson ordered the curfew case, containing a variety of arms, and distributed Chief Kelly harangued the mob, revolver in hand, while Commissioner Wilson and his staff.

Continued on page 5, column 4.

BORDER AGREEMENT DELAYED BY LANSING

Secretary Absent, Commission
Discusses Mexican Compromise.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Atlantic City, Oct. 11.—Elaboration of a compromise plan to protect the border with Carranzista troops and permit gradual withdrawal of Pershing's forces occupied the Mexican and American Joint Commission to-day.

Agreement on details was retarded by the absence of Secretary of State Lansing, who notified the commission by telephone that matters of national importance prevented his attendance.

It is expected, however, Lansing will visit Atlantic City this week. Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador designate, also is expected to visit the commissioners following his return to Washington from Mexico City. After long conferences to-day the commission announced that discussion of the border protection plan had proceeded "very nicely."

LOSS OF TWO FINGERS WINS LEGION OF HONOR

France Decorates Surgeon, Ex-
pert in X-Ray Work.

Paris, Oct. 11.—Dr. Menard, of the Cochin Hospital, was decorated with the Legion of Honor to-day as a recompense for his loss of two fingers by exposure to the X-ray in hospital work.

Dr. Menard, who has lost a finger from each hand, has accomplished admirable results in the location of projectiles in the bodies of wounded soldiers. The loss of his first finger did not deter him from following up his research work in the radiographic room. In the loss of his finger he learned that tissue cells exposed to the action of the X-ray are subjected to a localized disease of nutrition, and, in consequence, harden and rapidly die.

Through Dr. Menard's experiments at the Cochin Hospital a surgeon there was able a few days ago to locate and extract in ten minutes a shrapnel bullet lodged under the heart of a wounded soldier.

JUSTICE GREENBAUM PLAYS HEART DOCTOR

Tries to Reunite Matrimonially
Injured Pair.

Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court demonstrated yesterday that the matrimonial injury is a real one. The justice, advised Mrs. Eleanor Smith Beach to learn how to cook and keep house, and told her young husband, John Francis Beach, to get a job so that he could support his wife.

This Justice Greenbaum pointed out to the wife, Beach could not do while in Ludlow Street Jail. He has been there since July 1.

Then the court adjourned the trial of the separation suit, which Mrs. Beach brought, to give the couple time for a reconciliation along the lines suggested.

30,000 MORE IRISH NEEDED AT FRONT

Must Be Had Before Christmas,
Says Wimborne.

Dublin, Oct. 11.—The Irish division at the front will need 30,000 men before Christmas, Lord Wimborne, the Lord Lieutenant, said at a banquet last night. Before the war there were 34,522 Irish Protestants with the colors in the British and Irish regiments, and in the reserves, and 42,391 Protestants had joined the army from various parts of Ireland.

AUSTRIA REFUSED TO YIELD BUKOWINA

Rumania's Proffered Pledge of
Neutrality Held Worthless.

Berlin, Oct. 11.—(via wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Just previous to her intervention Rumania asked from Austria the cession of part of Bukovina, alleging that she might keep her neutrality. Austria refused, her minister at Bucharest declaring that this cession would not prevent Rumania from attacking his country "whenever she should think the moment opportune."

Other details concerning the relations with Rumania from July 22, 1914, to August 27, 1916—the day Rumania declared war—are published to-day from the Austro-Hungarian Red Book.

BISHOP GREER STRICKEN AT ST. LOUIS MEETING

Suffers Attack of Neuritis—Con-
dition Is Not Serious.

St. Louis, Oct. 11.—Bishop David H. Greer, of New York, was stricken to-day while attending a session of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is confined to his room in a hotel.

Attending physicians said his condition was not serious.

3 Hurt on Navahoe in Storm.

When the American steamship Navahoe was a hundred miles at sea on her way to Italy with a cargo of horses and merchandise she ran into a heavy storm and was obliged to put back to port yesterday, after three of her crew had been seriously injured and ten horses killed.

\$90 Awaits Missing Man.

The Joint Distribution Committee, of 52 William Street, is seeking Assek Schelubski, of 53 Fox Street, the Bronx. The committee, through its German agents, has received \$90 from relatives of Schelubski, to be paid to the New York man. Schelubski is a native of German Poland.

Thomas Nash's Art To Be Sold.

The art collection made by the late Thomas Nash, of 60 West Forty-eighth Street, is to be sold at auction. The collection is now on exhibition at Clarke's Art Rooms, 5 West Forty-fourth Street. Among the etchings and engravings is a color print, representing Wall Street in 1856.

GERARD BEARS NO WARNINGS, HE DECLARES

The Ambassador's Statement—
He Touched American Soil—Is Opposed,
in Spirit at Least, to a Dispatch Mon-
day Night from one of Mr. Gerard's
fellow passengers on the Frederik VIII.

He had evidently talked with Mr. Gerard and stated that the Ambassador's mission was to present information of Germany's plan to resume U-boat practices objected to by this country.

Denies He Comes to Report U-Boat Danger.

The purpose of Ambassador James W. Gerard's visit to the United States became more obscure yesterday when he stated that he had not come from Berlin to warn President Wilson of Germany's intention to resume illegal submarine attacks.

The Ambassador's statement—the first he had made for quotation since he touched American soil—is opposed, in spirit at least, to a dispatch Monday night from one of Mr. Gerard's fellow passengers on the Frederik VIII. He had evidently talked with Mr. Gerard and stated that the Ambassador's mission was to present information of Germany's plan to resume U-boat practices objected to by this country.

Evades Direct Question.

"Is your statement this afternoon a repudiation of the Monday dispatch?" Mr. Gerard was asked.

"You will notice I was not quoted in that report," he returned.

"Were the statements made in the Monday dispatch correct or incorrect?" "I cannot be held responsible for inferences drawn by a correspondent during his visit in Germany."

This is the Ambassador's statement: "You say it is not true that I came home at this time to serve notice on the President of Germany's intention to resume the submarine warfare. Nor have I returned to report that Germany is contemplating the resumption of submarine attacks upon all neutral shipping."

"I say again what I said to a reporter on the 'Berliner Tageblatt' at Copenhagen before I sailed: I should not think of leaving my post at Berlin at this time if I were not convinced that the relations between my country and Germany were as friendly as they could be, and gave every promise of continuing so indefinitely."

Will See Wilson Soon.

Mr. Gerard will see President Wilson early next week. He asserted he had no idea when he would return to Berlin, and, when asked to reconcile statements that he would start back in a fortnight and that he would remain at least three months, he replied: "I believe my personal business will keep me here longer than I at first expected."

The Ambassador spent a busy day yesterday. In the morning he called on Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to America, but both he and the count denied that the call had any political significance. They are old friends, the count stated, and they talked only of mutual friends.

During the afternoon Mr. Gerard visited several of his New York clubs and in the evening he and Mrs. Gerard attended the theatre. They will spend to-day with the ambassador's brother in the country, returning late to-night.

Count von Bernstorff left at midnight for Washington.

WILSON'S MEN WOOGERMANS, RIDDER SAYS

Charges that authorized agents of
President Wilson had tried to conciliate
German-Americans by assuring them
that the President "is friendly to the
Germans" were made yesterday by Victor
Ridder.

The assertions were made in reply to Norman Haggood's charges, which were given wide publicity through Democratic National Headquarters, that Charles E. Hughes had a tacit understanding with German propagandists. Mr. Haggood based his charges on an alleged conversation between Ridder, who is editor of the "Staats-Zeitung," and State Senator Kent V. Keller, of Ava, Ill., which Keller wrote out for Mr. Haggood and the latter gave to the newspapers.

Mr. Ridder issued his statement through Republican National Headquarters, not only denying the Haggood story, but also telling in detail of repeated efforts by Senator William J. Stone, of Missouri, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and Postmaster General Burleson to placate the German-Americans. Mr. Ridder told of an invitation from Mr. Keller to visit the White House, "so that the President can convince you in an hour or two that he is friendly to the Germans."

Stone Worked in Beer Garden—Burleson Here, Too.

The German editor described an all-night conference at the invitation of Senator Stone at Terrace Garden on September 16, which was attended by several prominent German-Americans, including Otto Van Schenck, Henry Abeles, Joseph Frey, president of the German-American Catholic Societies, and President Collmeyer of the United German Turners.

"This conference lasted from 8 o'clock at night until 3 on Sunday morning," said Mr. Ridder. "Senator Stone used all his well known powers of persuasion to convince us that the apparent anti-German-American policies of the Wilson administration were only for public consumption, and that privately they were ready to work with the German-American leaders. The whole object of this conference, so far as Senator Stone was concerned, was to find out what action was necessary on the part of the Administration to secure the support of the German-Americans at the coming election."

"Can anything be more humiliating than the spectacle of the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate goosestepping in a small room of a Third Avenue beer garden and bartering for the votes which the President from the platform of Shadow Lawn and in the presence of the Postmaster General had repudiated?"

Refuse to See Burleson.

Matters were left in a state of "watchful waiting" at the Terrace Garden conference, Mr. Ridder said, and hardly ten days passed before the second emissary, Postmaster General Burleson, appeared. Invitations were sent to the same group by George Sylvester Viereck, editor of "The Fatherland," to meet Mr. Burleson in the office of the Postmaster General, in the Forty-second Street Building, convenient to the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee, in the same building. Mr. Ridder said all the German-American leaders, including Viereck, met the Postmaster General alone.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT TO DODGE U-BOATS

Leaves Ottawa and Will Sail Se-
cretly for England.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 11.—The Duke of Connaught, retiring Governor General of Canada, the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia left Ottawa to-day to return to England. Owing to the recent U-boat activities off the American coast their port of departure and the date of their sailing were withheld.

The Duke of Connaught became Governor General in October, 1911. The Duke of Devonshire has been announced as his successor.

TICKETS FOR "SMOKES" NEXT GERMAN MOVE

London, Oct. 11.—The German Diet has decided to seize the stocks of tobacco throughout the empire, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says. It is expected that the issuance of tobacco tickets will follow.

Seven Defence Advisers Are Named by Wilson

Daniel Willard, Samuel Gompers and Bernard Baruch on
Commission as Civic Aids in Preparedness—Sel-
ection Non-Partisan, Says President.

On Board President Wilson's Special, Harrisburg, Penn., Oct. 11.—President Wilson to-night announced the appointment of members of the Advisory Commission, to be associated with the Council of National Defence created by the last Congress. He also gave out a statement saying he hoped the council would "become a rallying point for civic bodies working for the national defence."

The seven members of the new Advisory Commission are:

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Dr. Franklin H. Martin, of Chicago.

Howard E. Coffin, of Detroit.

Bernard Baruch, of New York.

Dr. Hollis Godfrey, of Philadelphia.

Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago.

President's Statement.

The President in his statement says: "The Council of National Defence has been created because the Congress has realized that the country is best prepared for war when thoroughly prepared for peace. From an economic point of view, there is now very little difference between the machinery required for commercial efficiency and that required for military purposes."

"The council's chief functions are:

"1. The coordination of all forms of transportation and the development of means of transportation to meet the military, industrial and commercial needs of the nation.

"2. The extension of the industrial mobilization work of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board. Complete information as to our present manufacturing and producing facilities adaptable to many sided uses of modern warfare will be procured, analyzed and made use of."

Object of the Council.

"One of the objects of the council will be to inform American manufacturers as to the part which they can and must play in national emergency."

"The personnel of the council's advisory members, appointed without regard to party, marks the entrance of the non-partisan engineer and professional man into American governmental affairs on a wider scale than ever before. It is responsive to the increased demand for and need of business organization in public matters, and for the presence there of the best specialists in their respective fields."

HUGHES DEMANDS ALL U. S. RIGHTS

Nation, as Leading Neu-
tral, Must Uphold In-
ternational Law.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 11.—Persistent efforts have been made since the nomination of Charles E. Hughes to jockey him into an embarrassing position on the violation of American rights in the course of the European war. His policy on this important issue can be stated with authority by The Tribune correspondent in exposition of the following declaration by Mr. Hughes in his speech to-day at Parkersburg:

"I stand for the development of the American nation according to the genius of its institutions, for the honor of our country in the protection of American citizens, and, with respect to every American right on land and sea, for its firm enforcement."

"We are before the world a great neutral nation, to vindicate the integrity of international law and the rights of neutrals. And I stand unflinchingly for the maintenance of the rights of American citizens with respect to life, property and commerce."

Answers All Arguments.

This broad, general statement can be applied in reply to all the arguments with which Democratic campaigners have flooded the country in the last two months. It contains Mr. Hughes's own attitude toward the belligerents and what he believes should be the policy of the United States as the greatest neutral nation. His position is this:

When he speaks of maintaining American rights on land and sea, he refers to the operations of German submarines just as emphatically as to the interference with American mails and commerce by the Allied nations. He has in mind every violation of neutral rights by any of the European belligerents. He has not made and will not make in this campaign any denunciations of Germany, England, France or any other nation at war. He has not and will not lend himself to any attempt to draw the merits of the European war into an American Presidential campaign. He will not stake in the declaration of policy, for the reason that the primary concern of America is for American rights.

What he does believe to be the duty

ASQUITH OPPOSES 'PATCHED PEACE'

Allies Not Selfish, but Will
Require Security for
Future, He Says.

London, Oct. 11.—"This war cannot be allowed to end in some patched-up, precarious and dishonoring compromise, masquerading under the name of peace," Premier Asquith made this declaration in the House of Commons to-night at the conclusion of a long review of the military, financial and economic situation of Great Britain. It was the Premier's first public appearance since the death of his eldest son at the front. In everything he said he hit straight from the shoulder, with no quibbling, and his brilliant peroration won for him the heartfelt applause of every member of the House, regardless of party. Undoubtedly he voiced the feelings of a great majority of his countrymen regarding peace.

"The Allies are not selfish, they are not vindictive," the Premier declared, "but they require adequate reparation for the past and adequate security for the future. We owe it to those who have given their lives that their supreme sacrifices shall not have been unavailing."

Lloyd George Criticised.

Lloyd George's recent assertions that Great Britain would tolerate no outside interference in the direction of peace were severely criticised in the course of a discussion following the Premier's speech.

"If the government blocks mediation, how are the Allies to discover Germany's terms of peace?" demanded Charles P. Trevelyan, former Parliamentary Secretary for Education. "We are ignorant of the commitments of the Allies on the question of annexation of territory. Must we continue the war until Russia is in possession of Constantinople?"

Mr. Trevelyan also complained that the government had ignored the important speech of President Wilson on international mediation. Replying to this, Lloyd George said that Viscount Grey had anticipated President Wilson's statement.

To the other criticisms the War Minister replied that the question of mediation was military rather than diplomatic. Intervention now, he pointed out, would be a military triumph for Germany and a military disaster for Britain. This opinion was held, he declared, by the Cabinet, the war committee and the military advisers of every ally.

War Review by Premier.

Premier Asquith referred to the complete collapse of the general staffs of the four great powers and to the sympathy and interest with which Great Britain is observing the courage, tenacity and strategic skill displayed by Italy and Russia in the more distant fields. He spoke appreciatively of the part played by Serbia and Belgium and "lastly by Rumania, whose prophecies of a military triumph for the Allies in defiance of a thousand odds to neutrality, joined our cause."

"I wish I could add Greece, with her imperishable record of resistance against the onrush of barbarism and tyranny," he continued. "Even now Greece, wisely guided and wisely governed, might take a worthy part on the side to which she is committed by great and glorious traditions."

Surveying the progress of the war since the last vote of credit, the Premier said hot weather had hampered operations in the secondary theatres, but that in Mesopotamia substantial progress had been made with rail and river communications, and the health of the troops had improved substantially. The defeat of the Turks at the Katia oasis, east of the Suez canal, had gone far to remove the danger of attack on the canal, and had impaired Turkish prestige in Arabia and Syria. In Western Egypt the Senusi tribesmen had been reduced to impotence. The Allied armies on the Salonica front had inflicted heavy losses on their opponents and prevented them from transferring troops to Dobruja, thus

Continued on page 5, column 2.

ATHEIS YIELDS TO ULTIMATUM BUT PROTESTS

Railway to Capital
Also Handed Over
to Entente.

London, Oct. 11.—All except three ships of the Greek navy have been taken over by the French naval authorities, according to a dispatch received here late to-night. The three not taken have been dismantled. Steps are being taken now to supply the Greek crews with French navy men. Guards already are in command of all the vessels, the report says.

The Greek government made this move in compliance with an ultimatum from Vice-Admiral Dartige du Fournet, commander of the Anglo-French fleet in the Mediterranean. The time limit set in this ultimatum for the turning over of the Greek ships was 1 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon.

Demand was also made for the control of the Piraeus-Larissa railway, which runs through Athens, the dismantling of the forts on the seacoast, the handing over of the two forts commanding the fleet's moorings, and the control of certain points. The dispatch does not say whether these were complied with, but it is assumed that they were.

Reuter's Athens correspondent telegraphed to-day that the Greek Minister of Marine said Fournet's demands would be complied with. A protest was added to the Greek notification accepting the Allies' demands.

It was explained that the dispatch of artillery and ammunition to the interior, the movements of Greek ships and the continued activity of the re-servist leagues have aroused fears of a disturbance at points where the Allies' war vessels are anchored and also endanger the security of the Allied troops on the Balkan front.

The ships not seized but dismantled are the cruiser Averoff and the battleships Lemnos and Kilkis.

ALLIES TO REFUSE NEW Concessions to Greece

Athens, Monday, Oct. 9.—The Entente Allies have again offered to assist Greece in case she enters the war, but it is understood no new concessions have been made. It is learned that Entente diplomatic circles of Athens yesterday advised the French and British chancelleries to reply to King Constantine's informal proposals to depart from Bulgaria and decree a Greek mobilization, the Entente will be disposed to furnish every assistance in the campaign and to give other material proofs of benevolent interest in the welfare of Greece.

It is understood, however, that these diplomatic assurances are not to interfere in any way with the instructions already given to the admirals of the Allies to secure by means of all necessary measures the safety of the Allied armies in the East.

Among Entente diplomats this is believed to be the limit of concession which the Allies are prepared to make to facilitate the entry of Greece into the war.

Former U. S. Warships Best in Greek Fleet

The Greek navy consists of five battleships—the Kilkis, the Lemnos, the Psara, the Spetsai and the Hydra; one armored cruiser, the Averoff; the coast defense ship Basileus Georgios; the cruisers Hell and Navarhos; Mialus; ten gunboats; seven torpedo boats, three submarines and several transports and other craft.

The Greek naval force has been estimated at 4,000 officers and men. Recently there have been reports that Greek warships had deserted the navy and joined the revolutionary forces.

Among these were the battleship Hydra and two torpedo boats, which were said to have left their gunpoes and joined the Allied fleet in Salamis Bay. The Kilkis also was reported to have deserted, but this was denied.

The best ships in the Greek navy are the Kilkis and Lemnos, formerly the American battleships Idaho and Mississippi. These vessels were sold to Greece in 1914 for \$12,535,275. The Hell, also, is an American-built ship, having been constructed by the New York Shipbuilding Company as the Fei-Hung for China and purchased by Greece in 1914.

RIOTING SOLDIER MOB SEIZES CANADA TOWN

Troops Fight Calgary Police,
Wreck and Fire Barracks.

Calgary, Canada, Oct. 11.—A pitched battle between soldiers and the police occurred here to-night, during which many shots were fired and the barracks of the mounted police were wrecked and set on fire. One soldier is known to have been seriously wounded. The city virtually is in the hands of the soldier mob.

COURT IN ADJOURNED.

Upheld in the District Court, a bill was in progress before Judge Sullivan. An excited attendant burst in, crying: "The strikers are coming!" Court ceased instantly. Judge, lawyers and witnesses thronged into the corridors and armed themselves. Runners of revolvers, Commissioner Wilson ordered the curfew case, containing a variety of arms, and distributed Chief Kelly harangued the mob, revolver in hand, while Commissioner Wilson and his staff.

Continued on page 5, column 4.